specific diversity, and at the same time to draw attention to the interesting probable fact of yet another Perciform fish being common to the coasts of Eastern Australia and Chili, like *Gilbertia semicincta* and *Caprodon longimanus*, which were likewise obtained by both the 'Thetis' and the Plate expeditions.

At any rate, should, on direct comparison, the New South Wales and Juan Fernandez specimens prove to be specifically distinct, which I doubt, these species would be more nearly related to each other than to *C. Allporti*.

It is much to be desired that in future a closer comparison be instituted between the fishes of the western and eastern parts of the South Pacific than has hitherto been the case.

XLIX.—*A new Stridulating Theraphosid Spider from South America.* By R. I. Pocock.

Up to the present time, with the exception of the Trinidad *Psalmopœus Cambridgii*, the stridulating Theraphosid Spiders have been recorded only from tropical Africa and the Oriental Region. The species that I here record therefore is of considerable interest, as being a genuine South-American Theraphosid with a stridulating-organ lodged between the coxæ of the palp and of the first pair of legs. In position, but not in structure, this organ resembles that of the tropical African genera of Eumenophorinæ (*Phoneyusa*, *Hysterocrates*, &c.). The organ, however, is much less specialized than in these last and has not the same taxonomic importance, being apparently only of generic value.

Citharoscelus, gen. nov.

Belonging to Simon's section Homœommateæ of the subfamily Theraphosinæ (Avicylariinæ), and allied both to *Homœomma* and *Phryxotrichus* in size and spacing of the eyes, differing from the latter in having the labium distally covered with close-set spinules, and from both in possessing a stridulating-organ lodged between the coxa of the palp and that of the first leg. This organ consists of an irregular cluster of about a dozen or more longer and shorter red, pubescent, incrassate but apically pointed, nearly horizontal bristles above the suture on the coxa of the first leg, and a few similar but smaller bristles below the suture. On the posterior side of the coxa of the palp there are about nine similar bristles.

Citharoscelus Kochii, sp. n.

? *Mygale rosea*, Walck., C. Koch, Die Arachniden, ix. p. 59, fig. 723.

♂.—*Colour.* Carapace covered with a coating of silky golden-red hairs; the long setæ on the legs and abdomen foxy red; ground-colour of legs olive-black, with two pale bands on the femur, patella, and tibia, and a short median basal band on protarsus; tarsus of palp and of legs darker than the rest of the appendage; coxæ, sternum, and lower side of abdomen velvety black.

Carapace longer than broad, its cephalic region compressed, moderately high; its length less than patella and tibia of fourth leg and less than those of second, a little greater than protarsus of fourth; its width equal to length of protarsus of fourth and to patella, tibia, and tarsus of palp.

Legs 4, 1, 2, 3 in length; tibiæ and protarsi of all the legs spined, those of the posterior more strongly than those of the anterior; tibial spurs of first leg like those of *Homœomma Stradlingi*, Cambr., but with the outer spur shorter and much less strongly curved; protarsus of this leg only slightly arched at the base. Bulb of palpus narrowly piriform, passing without constriction into the apical spine, which distally is lightly curved and sinuous, and is strengthened externally by a strong spiral crest or keel.

♀.—Resembling the male, but with much shorter legs; carapace as long as patella and tibia of first, longer than those of fourth; legs 4, 1, 2, 3 in length.

Measurements in millimetres.— ♂. Total length 40; length of carapace 20, width 18; length of first leg 63, of second 59, of third 56, of fourth 68; patella and tibia of first 23, of fourth 22.

♀. Total length 42; length of carapace 20·5, width 18·5; length of first leg 54, of second 49, of third 46, of fourth 56.

Loc. Chili, Valparaiso.

The type and other specimens of this species, together with examples of the equally large Theraphosid *Paraphysa manicata*, Sim., were presented to the Museum by Col. Hayes Sadler, late H.B.M. Consul at Valparaiso. Colonel Sadler kindly furnished me with the following account of their habits:—"With the exception of one specimen [of *Paraphysa manicata*], which was obtained 20 miles S. of Santiago, these spiders were collected in the grounds at the back of the Hotel Vina del Mar, 6 miles from Valparaiso, in January and February. They live in holes in the ground, which consists of decomposed granite, or in crevices in the rock itself, the site chosen being a steep dry slope."

Paraphysa manicata has not ere this been recorded with

certainty from a definite locality *, Simon's example being quoted merely as South American.

It appears to me highly probable that this spider—*Citharoscelus Kochii*—is specifically identical with that which Koch described and figured as *Mygale rosea*, Walck.; but *Mygale rosea* of Walckenaer is, according to Simon, quite another species, and has been made the type of the genus *Phryxotrichus*.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

February 1st, 1899.—W. Whitaker, B.A., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read:—

'On Radiolaria in Chert from Chypon's Farm, Mullion District (Cornwall).' By Dr. G. J. Hinde, F.R.S., F.G.S.

This paper describes the discovery of a bed of chert on the mainland, similar to that already described from Mullion Island. It was found in 1877 by Mr. Howard Fox at Chypon's Farm. Although detached blocks had been noticed in the fields, the rock had not been previously observed *in situ*. The chert is interbedded with clay-slates, and it is a dark massive rock much traversed by quartz-veins; in some parts of it the radiolaria are preserved in an unusually perfect condition, showing their latticed structure and spines very distinctly. The radiolaria for the most part are casts only, without any definite bounding-walls, their outlines being indicated by the dark material of the groundmass, while the interior of the test has been infilled with clear silica, sometimes the cryptocrystalline variety, at others fibrous chalcedony. In the forms showing the structural details, these alone have been replaced by the opaque substance, and are thus clearly defined against the clear silica infilling the test. Eleven species are described, of which ten are new, while one has been previously recognized in the cherts of New South Wales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S.E. Union of Scientific Societies.

We are informed by the Hon. General Secretary that the date of the next Congress of the above, which will be held at Rochester, has had to be altered to May 25th, 26th, and 27th, to suit the convenience of the local Society.

* In the 'Biol. Centr.-Americana,' Arachnida Araneida, vol. ii. p. 23, Mr. F. Cambridge erroneously states that these specimens were from Peru.